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Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended March 28, 1902. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended March 29, 1902. Estimated population, 1,375. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended March 26, 1902. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended March 31, 1902. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

BRAZIL—*Pernambuco.*—Two weeks ended February 15, 1902. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 272, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 55, and 36 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara.*—Four weeks ended March 8, 1902. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 202, including 16 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—*Hamilton.*—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 52,550. Total number of deaths, 76, including diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 7 from tuberculosis.

CHILE—*Antofagasta.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 8,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from tuberculosis.

FRANCE—*Rouen.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 272, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 2, and 49 from tuberculosis.

GERMANY—*Weimar.*—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 29,116. Total number of deaths, 43. No contagious diseases reported.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended March 15, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 19.6 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,003.

London.—One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 91; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 18; whooping cough, 53; enteric fever, 9; smallpox, 81, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 22.0 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,657 deaths were registered. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 6 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 18 from smallpox, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended March 15, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.9 per 1,000 of the population, which is

estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 4.1, and the highest in Galway, viz, 46.6 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 154 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 4; scarlet fever, 3, and 23 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended March 15, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 23.6 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,629,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 17.3, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 34.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 763, including diphtheria, 6; measles, 14; scarlet fever, 8; smallpox, 7, and 23 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 498,965. Total number of deaths, 1,029, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 14; measles, 5; smallpox, 2, and 98 from tuberculosis.

JAPAN—Nagasaki—Week ended February 28, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria and 1 from enteric fever reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended February 8, 1902. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases.

PHILIPPINES—Manila.—Month of January, 1902. Estimated population, 297,154. Total number of deaths, 760, including enteric fever, 1; measles, 1, and 46 from tuberculosis.